WEST Search History

DATE: Friday, October 11, 2002

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DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ			
L9	L8 and maize	32	L9
L8	L7 and overlap	59	L8
L7	L6 and GUS	258	L7
L6	L4 and (ac or activator)	982	L6
L5	L4 and (ac or acitvator)	494	L5
L4	L3 and (ds or dissociation)	1675	L4
L3	L2 and transgenic	1688	L3
L2	homologous recombination and plant	2716	L2
L1	homologous recombination and plant?	1415	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

WEST Search History

DATE: Friday, October 11, 2002

Set Name side by side	Query	Hit Count	Set Name result set
	DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ		
L1	(recombination and plant) [ti]	4	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

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 NEWS  3  Apr 09  BEILSTEIN: Reload and Implementation of a New Subject Area
 NEWS  4  Apr 09  ZDB will be removed from STN
 NEWS  5  Apr 19  US Patent Applications available in IFICDB, IFIPAT, and IFIUDB
 NEWS  6  Apr 22  Records from IP.com available in CAPLUS, HCAPLUS, and ZCAPLUS
 NEWS  7  Apr 22  BIOSIS Gene Names now available in TOXCENTER
 NEWS  8  Apr 22  Federal Research in Progress (FEDRIP) now available
 NEWS  9  Jun 03  New e-mail delivery for search results now available
 NEWS 10  Jun 10  MEDLINE Reload
 NEWS 11  Jun 10  PCTFULL has been reloaded
 NEWS 12  Jul 02  FOREGE no longer contains STANDARDS file segment
 NEWS 13  Jul 22  USAN to be reloaded July 28, 2002;
                  saved answer sets no longer valid
 NEWS 14  Jul 29  Enhanced polymer searching in REGISTRY
 NEWS 15  Jul 30  NETFIRST to be removed from STN
 NEWS 16  Aug 08  CANCERLIT reload
 NEWS 17  Aug 08  PHARMAMarketLetter(PHARMAML) - new on STN
 NEWS 18  Aug 08  NTIS has been reloaded and enhanced
 NEWS 19  Aug 19  Aquatic Toxicity Information Retrieval (AQUIRE)
                  now available on STN
 NEWS 20  Aug 19  IFIPAT, IFICDB, and IFIUDB have been reloaded
 NEWS 21  Aug 19  The MEDLINE file segment of TOXCENTER has been reloaded
 NEWS 22  Aug 26  Sequence searching in REGISTRY enhanced
 NEWS 23  Sep 03  JAPIO has been reloaded and enhanced
 NEWS 24  Sep 16  Experimental properties added to the REGISTRY file
 NEWS 25  Sep 16  Indexing added to some pre-1967 records in CA/CAPLUS
 NEWS 26  Sep 16  CA Section Thesaurus available in CAPLUS and CA
 NEWS 27  Oct 01  CASREACT Enriched with Reactions from 1907 to 1985

 NEWS EXPRESS  February 1 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V6.0d,
               CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0a(ENG) AND V6.0Ja(JP),
               AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 05 FEBRUARY 2002
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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 10:24:08 ON 11 OCT 2002

=> file agricola caplus biosis
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                    SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                           ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                         0.21       0.21

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FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 10:24:18 ON 11 OCT 2002
COPYRIGHT (C) 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.(R)

=> s homologous recombination and plant?
L1         1354 HOMOLOGOUS RECOMBINATION AND PLANT?

=> s l1 and transgenic
L2          190 L1 AND TRANSGENIC

=> s l2 and transposase
L3            2 L2 AND TRANSPOSASE

=> d 1-2 ti

L3   ANSWER 1 OF 2  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI   Whole cell engineering by mutagenizing a substantial portion of a starting
     genome and combining mutations with optional reiteration

L3   ANSWER 2 OF 2  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI   Compositions and methods for targeted gene insertion


=> d 1-2 pi

L3   ANSWER 1 OF 2  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
     PATENT NO.         KIND  DATE           APPLICATION NO.   DATE
     ---------------    ----  --------       ---------------   --------
PI   WO 2001096551      A2    20011220       WO 2001-US19367   20010614
     WO 2001096551      A3    20020523
         W:  AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,
             CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH,
             GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR,
             LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT,
             RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US,
             UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
         RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY,
             DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF,
             BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
     WO 2002029032      A2    20020411       WO 2001-US31004   20011001
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             GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR,
             LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PH, PL,
             PT, RO, RU
         RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY,
             DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF,
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BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
AU 2002011402 A5 20020415 AU 2002-11402 20011001

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2000075289	A1	20001214	WO 2000-US15783	20000608

W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

=> s l2 and (ds or dissocation)
L4 3 L2 AND (DS OR DISSOCATION)

=> del l4 y

=> s l2 and (ds or dissociation)
L4 3 L2 AND (DS OR DISSOCIATION)

=> dup rem l4
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L4
L5 2 DUP REM L4 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)

=> d 1-2 ti

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Compositions and methods for targeted gene insertion

L5 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS DUPLICATE 1
TI The maize transposable element Ac induces recombination between the donor site and an homologous ectopic sequence

=> d 2 ab

L5 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS DUPLICATE 1
AB The prominent repair mechanism of DNA double-strand breaks formed upon excision of the maize Ac transposable element is via nonhomologous end joining. In this work we have studied the role of **homologous recombination** as an addnl. repair pathway. To this end, we developed an assay whereby .beta.-Glucuronidase (GUS) activity is restored upon recombination between two homologous ectopic (nonallelic) sequences in **transgenic** tobacco **plants**. One of the recombination partners carried a deletion at the 5' end of GUS and an Ac or a **Ds** element inserted at the deletion site. The other partner carried an intact 5' end of the GUS open reading frame and had a deletion at the 3' end of the gene. Based on GUS reactivation data, we found that the excision of Ac induced recombination between ectopic sequences by at least two orders of magnitude. Recombination events, visualized by blue staining, were detected in seedlings, in pollen and in protoplasts. DNA fragments corresponding to recombination events were recovered exclusively in crosses with Ac-carrying **plants**, providing phys. evidence for Ac-induced ectopic recombination. The occurrence of ectopic recombination following double-strand breaks is a potentially important factor in **plant** genome evolution.

=> d 2 pi

L5 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS DUPLICATE 1

=> d 2 so

L5 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS DUPLICATE 1
SO Genetics (1997), 146(3), 1143-1151
CODEN: GENTAE; ISSN: 0016-6731

=> d 2 au

L5 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS DUPLICATE 1
AU Shalev, Gil; Levy, Avraham A.

=> s l2 and recombination
L6 190 L2 AND RECOMBINATION

=> del l6 y

=> s l2 and (cre of flp)\
MISSING OPERATOR FLP)\
The search profile that was entered contains terms or
nested terms that are not separated by a logical operator.

=> s l2 and (cre of flp)
L6 0 L2 AND (CRE OF FLP)

=> s l2 and (cre or flp)
L7 2 L2 AND (CRE OR FLP)

=> dup rem l7
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L7
L8 2 DUP REM L7 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d 1-2 ti

L8 ANSWER 1 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Use of rice MLH1 gene in inhibition of DNA mismatch repair to generate hypermutable strains for **plant** breeding

L8 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Methods and compositions for genomic modification by site-specific integration

=> d 2 ab

L8 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AB The present invention provides methods of site-specifically integrating a polynucleotide sequence of interest in a genome of a eukaryotic cell, as well as, enzymes, polypeptides, and a variety of vector constructs useful therefore. In the method, a targeting construct comprises, for example, (i) a first recombination site and a polynucleotide sequence of interest, and (ii) a site-specific recombinase, which are introduced into the cell. The genome of the cell comprises a second recombination site. Recombination between the first and second recombination sites is facilitated by the site-specific recombinase. The invention describes compns., vectors, and methods of use thereof, for the generation of **transgenic** cells, tissues, **plants**, and animals. The integration frequency into an attB site located on an EBV plasmid with

phage .phi.C31 integrase/recombinase in mammalian cells is impressively high and several orders of magnitude higher than the frequencies of random integration or **homologous recombination**, highlighting the utility of this invention. The compns., vectors, and methods of the present invention are also useful in gene therapy techniques.

=> d 2 pi

L8 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2000011155	A1	20000302	WO 1999-US18987	19990819
	W: AU, CA, JP				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	AU 9958985	A1	20000314	AU 1999-58985	19990819

=> d ab

L8 ANSWER 1 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AB Compns. and methods for inhibiting the cellular mismatch repair system in a **plant** host cell are provided. Compns. include the cDNA and amino acid sequence of a rice MLH1 (mutL homolog 1). The nucleic acid mols. and proteins of the invention find use in increasing the efficiency of targeted gene mutation and **homologous recombination** in **plants** via inhibition of the **plant** cellular mismatch repair system. The **plant** cellular mismatch repair system is inhibited through the use of transposon tagging of a MLH1 gene, sense- and antisense-suppression of a MLH1 gene, antibody binding to a MLH1 polypeptide or variant polypeptide, targeted mutagenesis of specific amino acid residues of a **plant** MLH1 gene, and competition with a mismatch repair impaired MLH1 polypeptide through **transgenic** over-expression of the impaired polypeptide. Also provided are transformed **plant** cells, **plant** tissues, **plants** , and seeds. Mutated MLH1 protein binds substrate with a similar affinity to that obsd. for corresponding non-mutated endogenous MLH1 protein. Addnl. methods that are provided include the detection of, location or removal of as little as one base pair mismatch in a DNA duplex and the generation of **plants** with reversible male sterility for applications in hybrid generation. Increase of mutagenesis efficiency facilitates genetic modification of **plants** for applications including but not limited to agronomics, insect resistance, disease resistance, herbicide resistance, sterility, grain characteristics and com. products.

=> s l2 and overlap
L9 0 L2 AND OVERLAP

=> s l2 and gus
L10 15 L2 AND GUS

=> dup rem l10
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L10
L11 8 DUP REM L10 (7 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d 1-8 tui
'TUI' IS NOT A VALID FORMAT
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L11 ANSWER 1 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS DUPLICATE 1
TI A sensitive **transgenic plant** system to detect toxic inorganic compounds in the environment

L11 ANSWER 2 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS DUPLICATE 2
TI Enhanced **homologous recombination** caused by the non-transcribed spacer of the rDNA in Arabidopsis

L11 ANSWER 3 OF 8 AGRICOLA DUPLICATE 3
TI Meiotic stability of transgene expression is unaffected by flanking matrix-associated regions.

L11 ANSWER 4 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS DUPLICATE 4
TI The maize transposable element Ac induces recombination between the donor site and an homologous ectopic sequence

L11 ANSWER 5 OF 8 AGRICOLA DUPLICATE 5
TI Gene targeting and instability of Agrobacterium T-DNA loci in the **plant** genome.

L11 ANSWER 6 OF 8 AGRICOLA
TI Development of a binary vector system for **plant** transformation based on the supervirulent Agrobacterium tumefaciens strain Chry5.

L11 ANSWER 7 OF 8 AGRICOLA
TI Enhancement of somatic intrachromosomal **homologous recombination** in Arabidopsis by the HO endonuclease.

L11 ANSWER 8 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Method of transforming **plant** and vector therefor

=> d 2 so

L11 ANSWER 2 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS DUPLICATE 2
SO Molecular Genetics and Genomics (2001), 266(4), 546-555
CODEN: MGGOAA; ISSN: 1617-4615

=> d 3 so

L11 ANSWER 3 OF 8 AGRICOLA DUPLICATE 3
SO Molecular breeding : new strategies in plant improvement, 1998. Vol. 4, No. 1. p. 47-58
Publisher: Dordrecht ; Boston : Kluwer Academic Publishers, c1995-
CODEN: MOBRFL; ISSN: 1380-3743

=> d 4 so

L11 ANSWER 4 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS DUPLICATE 4
SO Genetics (1997), 146(3), 1143-1151
CODEN: GENTAE; ISSN: 0016-6731

=> d 4 ab

L11 ANSWER 4 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS DUPLICATE 4
AB The prominent repair mechanism of DNA double-strand breaks formed upon excision of the maize Ac transposable element is via nonhomologous end joining. In this work we have studied the role of **homologous recombination** as an addnl. repair pathway. To this end, we

developed an assay whereby .beta.-Glucuronidase (**GUS**) activity is restored upon recombination between two homologous ectopic (nonallelic) sequences in **transgenic** tobacco **plants**. One of the recombination partners carried a deletion at the 5' end of **GUS** and an Ac or a Ds element inserted at the deletion site. The other partner carried an intact 5' end of the **GUS** open reading frame and had a deletion at the 3' end of the gene. Based on **GUS** reactivation data, we found that the excision of Ac induced recombination between ectopic sequences by at least two orders of magnitude. Recombination events, visualized by blue staining, were detected in seedlings, in pollen and in protoplasts. DNA fragments corresponding to recombination events were recovered exclusively in crosses with Ac-carrying **plants**, providing phys. evidence for Ac-induced ectopic recombination. The occurrence of ectopic recombination following double-strand breaks is a potentially important factor in **plant** genome evolution.

=> d 5 ab

L11 ANSWER 5 OF 8 AGRICOLA DUPLICATE 5
AB To develop a model system for studies of **homologous recombination** in **plants**, **transgenic** Nicotiana tabacum and Nicotiana plumbaginifolia lines were generated harbouring a single target T-DNA containing the negative selective codA gene encoding cytosine deaminase (CD) and the beta-glucuronidase (**GUS**) gene. Subsequently, the target lines were transformed with a replacement-type T-DNA vector in which the CD gene and the **GUS** promoter had been replaced with a kanamycin-resistance gene. For both Nicotiana species kanamycin-resistant lines were selected which had lost the CD gene and the **GUS** activity. One tobacco line was the result of a precise gene targeting event. However, most other lines were selected due to a chromosomal deletion of the target locus. The deletion frequency of the target locus varied between target lines, and could be present in up to 20% of the calli which were grown from leaf protoplasts. T-DNA transfer was not required for induction of the deletions, indicating that the target loci were unstable. A few lines were obtained in which the target locus had been deleted partially. Sequence analysis of the junctions revealed deletion of DNA sequences between microhomologies. We conclude that T-DNAs, which are stable during **plant** development as well as in transmission to the offspring, may become unstable during propagation in callus tissue. The relationships between callus culture, genetic instability and the process of T-DNA integration and deletion in the **plant** genome are discussed.

=> d 5 so\
'SO\' IS NOT A VALID FORMAT
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L11 ANSWER 5 OF 8 AGRICOLA DUPLICATE 5
SO The Plant journal : for cell and molecular biology, Apr 1997. Vol. 11, No. 4. p. 717-728
Publisher: Oxford : BIOS Scientific Publishers Ltd and Blackwell Sciences Ltd.
ISSN: 0960-7412

=> d 7 ab

L11 ANSWER 7 OF 8 AGRICOLA
AB The HO endonuclease promotes gene conversion between mating-type alleles in yeast by a DNA double-strand break at the site of conversion (the MAT-Y/Z site). As a first step toward understanding the molecular basis of **homologous recombination** in higher **plants**, we demonstrate that expression of HO in Arabidopsis enhances intrachromosomal recombination between inverted repeats of two defective beta-glucuronidase (**gus**) genes (**GUS**- test construct). One of these genes has the Y/Z site. The two genes share 2.5 kb of DNA sequence homology around the HO cut site. Somatic recombination between the two repeats was determined by using a histochemical assay of **GUS** activity. The frequency of **Gus**+ sectors in leaves of F1 **plants** from a cross between parents homozygous for the **GUS**- test construct and HO, respectively, was 10-fold higher than in F1 **plants** from a cross between the same **plant** containing the **GUS**- test construct and a wild-type parent. Polymerase chain reaction analysis showed restoration of the 5' end of the **GUS** gene in recombinant sectors. The induction of intrachromosomal gene conversion in Arabidopsis by HO reveals the general utility of site-specific DNA endonucleases in producing targeted **homologous recombination** in **plant** genomes.

=> d 7 so

L11 ANSWER 7 OF 8 AGRICOLA
SO The Plant cell, Nov 1996. Vol. 8, No. 11. p. 2057-2066
Publisher: [Rockville, MD : American Society of Plant Physiologists, c1989-
CODEN: PLCEEW; ISSN: 1040-4651

=> d 8 ab

L11 ANSWER 8 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AB Provided is a method of **plant** transformation at a high efficiency and which permits the prepn. in the subsequent generation of a **transgenic plant** contg. the desired genes but not the drug-resistant genes used as the selection marker. The method comprises transforming a **plant** by means of Agrobacterium and is characterized by co-transforming **plant** cells with a first T-DNA (1) which contains the drug-resistant genes and a second T-DNA (2) which contains a desired gene and is included into a hybrid vector. The hybrid vector is prepd. by the **homologous recombination** between the acceptor vector and the intermediate vector in Agrobacterium. The acceptor vector contains at least (a) a DNA region having the function of plasmid replication which is functional in Agrobacterium and Escherichia coli, (b) a DNA region contg. virulent vir B and vir G genes of the Ti plasmid pTiBo542 of Agrobacterium tumefaciens, and (c) a DNA region which is homologous with part of the intermediate vector and is capable of **homologous recombination** via that part in Agrobacterium. The intermediate vector contains at least (i) a DNA region having the function of plasmid replication which is effective in Escherichia coli but not in Agrobacterium, (ii) a DNA region which is homologous with part of the above acceptor vector and is capable of **homologous recombination** via that part in Agrobacterium, and (iii) a DNA region which constitutes at least part of the second T-DNA (2). The method was exemplified by introducing the **GUS** gene into tobacco and rice.

=> d 8 so

L11 ANSWER 8 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

SO PCT Int. Appl., 54 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

=> d 8 pi

L11 ANSWER 8 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9516031	A1	19950615	WO 1994-JP2049	19941206
	W: AU, CA, JP, US				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	AU 9511213	A1	19950627	AU 1995-11213	19941206
	EP 687730	A1	19951220	EP 1995-902308	19941206
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	JP 3102888	B2	20001023	JP 1995-516092	19941206
	US 5731179	A	19980324	US 1995-500952	19950808
	AU 9889298	A1	19981203	AU 1998-89298	19981014
	AU 733623	B2	20010517		